

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Mukhtar Pacha Assassinated in Montenegro.

GORTSCHAKOFF IN BERLIN.

Lawyer Rea Brings His Prison Clothes Into Court.

KILLEN FORCIBLY EJECTED.

Wind and Weather Oppose the Royal Lovers.

LABOUCHERE WINS A TRICK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1879.

It is reaffirmed from Madrid that Premier Campos and Señor Canovas del Castillo have come to an agreement upon the subject of reforms in Cuba.

The Master of the Rolls has made an order, the effect of which will be to restore Mr. Henry Labouchere, of *Truth*, to membership of the Beefsteak Club.

The *News* St. Petersburg despatch says the trial of Mirsky and seven other nihilists for the attempted assassination of General Drentelen commenced yesterday.

A despatch from Kabul to the *Daily News* reports that General Baker attacked the Afghans at his front in force on Thursday. The enemy fled at the first assault and the tribes are now dispersing.

A despatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says:—"M. Novikov, the Russian Ambassador here, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to participate in the forthcoming Ministerial deliberations."

The *Gaulois* denies the statement of the *Figaro* that Prince Jerome Napoleon, during a recent visit to Cardinal Bonnechose, declared that he intended to publish article 7 of the Educational bill.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows:—"The view which connects the visit to Berlin of the King and Queen of Denmark with the relations of Germany, Denmark and the Hanoverian question finds more and more confirmation."

A despatch from Alexandria to the *Vienna Fremdenblatt* says:—"Gordon Pacha has been instructed, in case the negotiations with the King of Abyssinia prove fruitless, to proceed to Khartoum and report the failure of his mission to the foreign Consuls there, and afterward to proceed to Dender and enter Abyssinia with Egyptian troops."

The Chilean Minister to England confirms the report of the capture of Iquique by his countrymen.

THE GERMAN POST OFFICE.

A despatch from Berlin to the *Post* says:—"The German Postmaster General is preparing a proposal to be presented to the Reichstag, under which the Post Office Department will have charge of the entire freight traffic of the German railways and become the general carrier of the public."

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

The French Committee on the Franco-American Treaty of Commerce has published a volume entitled "The Report and Resolutions Adopted in the Chambers of Commerce of the United States and France." The work has been sent to President Hayes, to the Minister of the United States in France, to the most influential members of both houses of Congress and to the presidents of all Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in the United States.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

A despatch from Rome to the *Times* says:—"Signor Trinchera, of Signor Nicotera's group of Deputies, yesterday made an attack on the Cabinet in the Chamber of Deputies in language so violent that he was called to order several times. Among other invectives he asserted that the new Ministry was an insult to the Chamber of Deputies and to the country." The *Times* Rome correspondent reports that the threatened storm in Italian politics has ended in nothing.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF IN BERLIN.

A despatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* announces the arrival there of Prince Gortschakoff. He will probably remain in Berlin until Sunday. The *Post's* Berlin correspondent states that Prince Gortschakoff is not expected to hold an interview with Prince Bismarck during his stay.

RESIDENCE IN BERLIN.

The *Official Gazette* of Berlin publishes a notification by the Prussian Ministry of the prolonging for one year of the regulations under the Socialist law relative to the right of residence and to carrying arms in Berlin and its neighborhood. The government, in notifying the continuance of these regulations to the head of the Berlin police says:—"Persons who have been expelled from Berlin are still refused permission to reside there."

THE NEW AMERICAN BISHOPS.

Further intelligence from Rome relative to the proposal of Cardinal McCloskey for the establishment of three bishoprics in America show that the Propaganda Fide will ask Cardinal McCloskey as to the most suitable location of the sees, instead of instructing him regarding their location.

FRENCH POLITICS.

A deputation of the Left waited upon Premier Waddington yesterday and urged the dismissal of the remaining reactionary officials. M. Waddington assured the deputation that measures were being taken in the matter. The bureaux of the four groups of the Left held a meeting yesterday under the presidency of M. Louis Blanc and adopted a proposal to agree upon a united programme which they will then submit to the Ministry. At a meeting of the members of the Extreme Left yesterday it was decided to interpellate the government on its general policy and upon its action in regard to the appointment of M. Genk as Governor of Martinique. The *Times* Paris despatch says M. Lepère, Minister of the Interior, has published his report upon the subject of plenary amnesty. It condemns the projected action, and states that amnesty cannot be extended to murderers, incendiaries and old offenders.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The secretary of the National Association of Ironworkers has issued an address to the British Ironworkers cautioning them not to emigrate to America until assured of work, as hundreds of ironworkers in the United States are unemployed.

JOHANNES IN IRELAND.

EXCITEMENT OF MR. JOHN REA, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—TRANSPORTING THE PRINCIPLES OF OBSTRUCTION FROM WESTMINSTER TO BELFAST—EFFECT OF THE PROSECUTIONS ON THE AGITATORS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

SLIGO, Nov. 28, 1879.

Killen's case was called in the court house this morning. As soon as the magistrate took his seat he asked Mr. Rea, the attorney, if he called any witnesses for the defence. Mr. Rea replied that he desired the presence of Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin. He also summoned several dignitaries of Church and State, and among them Canon McDermott. The magistrate said he should refuse to hear any such testimony. He then closed the case peremptorily, and committed Killen for trial. Rea refused to give bail for his client, and in the open court denounced the magistrate, just as the latter was about to retire from the bench, as a perjured spy of the government. There was unbounded excitement. The spectators instantly began to take sides. Some cheered for Rea; some applauded the magistrate. The latter ordered Killen to leave the Court. He refused. The magistrate repeated his order, and the defendant still declined to obey. Then the police and other officers seized Killen under the arms, lifted him up by main force, and so carried him, kicking, shouting and gesticulating, out of the court. The scene was indescribable. Orders were given to the police to clear the court. Davitt and Rea remained in defiance of the order till noon. Then they left. Rea intends to move in the Court of Queen's Bench that the proceedings be quashed, as the prisoner was not asked what he had to say in answer to the charge.

A LICENSED JESTER.

After watching these cases for five days and talking to all the principal people concerned in them, I have come to the conclusion that however ill advised the arrests may have been, on the score of the doubtful success of the prosecution with Irish juries, the effect has been magical on the leading agitators, who now revile the government for unconstitutional measures, while their own sentiments and speeches have been utterly destitute of moderation or good judgment. The prosecution, as conducted by officers of the Crown, has been remarkably indulgent. At the same time it has been firm. It is said that Parnell and one or two other prominent leaders have grown somewhat jealous of the prominence into which three comparatively obscure agitators have suddenly sprung. Two of the latter are now prominently mentioned for Parliament. John Rea, the Belfast attorney, is the Count Johannes of Ireland, and is one of the most curious characters in the country. He is pugnacious and obstructive to a degree. With this he is audaciously witty. His sallies keep the audience in roars of laughter. He has been arrested for contempt of court and ejected from Belfast court rooms at least twenty times, and the more he has been ejected the more violent has been his tone when he was again admitted. It is reliably stated that one Mayor and two judges in Belfast have died of a broken heart in consequence of the exuberance of his verbosity and the pertinacity of his obstructive policy.

BIGGAR'S RUFOON.

John Rea once made his way into the House of Commons, interrupted the proceedings, apostrophized the Speaker and had to be removed by six sergeants-at-arms. His connection with the present case was due to Mr. Biggar, M. P., who, thinking that as obstruction had succeeded so well at Westminster it might prove a trump card in Belfast, was struck with the idea that Rea would do more to turn the proceedings into a farce than any man in the country. Whereupon he retained the services of that eccentric gentleman and sent him to Sligo. When Mr. Parnell heard of it he used his influence with Davitt and Daly, and persuaded them to decline Mr. Rea's services. Killen, out of deference to the wishes of his friend Biggar, allowed Mr. Rea to undertake his defence. The consequence was that Killen's case, which has already been prolonged for three days, would have lasted till the end of the week but for the firmness of the magistrates, who had to send down witness after witness because Mr. Rea wasted hours in asking immaterial questions and making speeches on every conceivable subject. To-day they got sick of the whole thing. They checked further obstruction by summarily committing Killen, offering at the same time to accept bail. Rea came into court this morning with the firm intention of being committed to jail for contempt, having with him a bag containing prison clothes and toilet articles. He directed Killen to refuse to give bail. He applied all sorts of epithets to the magistrates when they ordered the court to be cleared. He told Killen not to stir. The magistrates retired. Everybody was put out. Rea alone remained. After awhile the Inspector of Police politely informed this legal obstructionist that he had the court all to himself and could do as he pleased. Whereupon Mr. Rea gathered up his bag, his prison clothes and his toilet articles and took his departure, being terribly chagrined that he had not been arrested.

RENEWING THE COMBAT.

The attempt to quash the magisterial proceedings will begin at the Assizes at Carrick-on-Shannon on the 11th prox., when the bills will be sent to the Grand Jury. The Crown will then suggest the removal of the case to a special commission of the Queen's Bench at Dublin. Mr. Killen has stated that some startling measures will be taken in his behalf in the law courts. Several Sligo gentlemen were ready to bail him to-day. Two resolutions will be proposed at the Hyde Park home rule meeting, one protesting against the arrest of the Sligo prisoners and the other favoring a peasant proprietary in Ireland.

THE WEDDING EVE.

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE FETES ARE POSTPONED—THE CEREMONY TO BE HELD IN THE THRONE ROOM OF THE PALACE—QUEEN ISABELLA AT THE PARDON.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MADRID, Nov. 28, 1879.

It was announced at four o'clock this afternoon that the marriage fetes would be postponed till Tuesday, December 2. It has been raining consecutively for a week. This morning the storm increased in violence. A meeting was held in the palace, and to the great chagrin of all the visitors the postponement was officially made known. It now seems almost certain that the ceremony will be held to-morrow in the palace. The Reception or Throne Room—known as the *salon de los Embajadores*—will be used for the occasion. It is a princely room. The sovereigns of Spain, in a living room, here receive on grand occasions, and here, when dead, they are laid out in state. When Ferdinand VII. lay dead in full uniform, a cocked hat upon his head and a sceptre in his hand, his grandson will lead his young bride to the altar. The frescoes on the ceiling, depicting kingly virtues as magnificence as those of Versailles and not less wearisome. The eye is caught by the splendor of the crystal chandeliers, the colossal looking glasses, the marble tables, the crimson and the gildings, and when the room is filled to-morrow with all the pomp of Spain the scene will be almost unrivaled in splendor. The walls are covered with allegorical paintings, the work of Don Juan Tiepolo. In the cornice are represented the different States and provinces of the Spanish monarchy. In the corners are golden medals, contained in vast shells, which are adorned with festoons and caryatids, and supported by statues representing rivers. The throne itself has a gorgeous canopy of crimson velvet with gold fringe. At the foot are four lions and at either side statues of Prudence and Justice.

SIGNING THE CONTRACTS.

There will probably be no cortejo in the streets. At three o'clock to-day King Alfonso and Queen Isabella left for the Pardo to sign the marriage contracts. And now, at the last moment, the sun is beginning to show itself. It is only a gleam, but it may be the forerunner of fine weather. There is great animation in the city. Regiments of soldiers are continually defiling through the streets. Gaily carriages are already to be seen. Numbers of the houses are decorating with flags and most of the balconies are hung with garlands. The public buildings are gay with bunting. The effluence of strangers is immense. The special representatives from France, Italy and Germany to be present at the marriage of King Alfonso and the Archduchess Marie Christine presented their credentials and presents to the King yesterday, and the English representative will present his to-day. The preparations for the festivities are being vigorously pushed forward. On the first day, the 29th, the marriage ceremony will take place. On the second day of the festivities there will be a reception at the Palace and a gala performance at the opera; and on the third and fourth days there will be two bull fights, a state concert, illuminations, a banquet at the Palace and a gala performance at the theatre. Besides these official festivities balls are announced in several of the embassies and houses of the nobility. King Alfonso and his sisters visit the Archduchess daily at the royal residence at Pardo. Queen Isabella has presented her jewels to the Archduchess Marie Christine.

GHASI MUKHTAR MASSACRED.

MASSACRE OF THE FAMOUS TURKISH GENERAL BY MUSULMAN ALBANIANS AT GUSINJE—RECENT EVENTS IN MONTENEGRO.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 28, 1879.

Intelligence has been received at Cottage, the capital of Montenegro, to the effect that Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha, the Turkish general, has been massacred by Arnauts at Gusinje. A later despatch from Vienna to the *London Standard* says:—"The *Tagblatt* announces that Mukhtar Pacha and his bodyguard of seventy men were massacred on the 27th inst. by the Arnauts. Six thousand Albanians are posted near Gusinje and may attack the Montenegrins." (It will be remembered that on the 12th of November news was received, and never authoritatively denied, that the Albanian (Musulman) town of Gusinje had been the scene of a savage massacre by the Montenegrins. Gusinje was ceded by the Berlin Treaty to the Montenegrins, but the inhabitants being strict Musulmans and having enjoyed comparative freedom under Turkish rule, they strongly objected to be unceremoniously handed over to a Christian prince. A dispute arose between Montenegro and the Porte on the subject of the cession of Gusinje and Plawa to the principality. The Montenegrin government was asked to accept the district of Brugi Kraja instead of the above mentioned territory, which is almost exclusively Musulman; but they refused, and insisted with threats on obtaining the territory originally granted to Montenegro by the treaty. The Porte, seeing there was nothing to be gained by further negotiations, instructed the Governors of Senar, Kosevo and Mostar to proceed to Gusinje and Plawa, and to take on the spot all necessary measures for the transfer of those districts to Montenegro. The Porte issued instructions at the same time to the local authorities that they should do all in their power to assist the three governors in order that the cession of territory to Montenegro might be effected as speedily as possible. Without waiting for the voluntary session which was about to be made, a strong force of Montenegrins marched on Gusinje, pillaging and burning everything in the neighborhood. A large body of Albanians had taken up position at the town. A battle ensued. More than three hundred Albanian Musulmans were killed, and it is said that women and children were butchered in cold blood, and the victims of treatment which to them was worse than death. The information respecting these massacres is vouched for by the Vienna correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*, and we may assume that they actually took place. The Turkish Governors of Mostar, Kosevo and Senar, it was announced from Constantinople, were prevented from entering the town of Gusinje by the Albanians. Fifteen battalions of Turkish troops were then despatched to the Montenegrin frontier under the command of Mukhtar Pacha, and the intelli-

gence now comes that the General has been massacred. The Montenegrins had an old grudge against Mukhtar. In 1869 Colonel Ahmed Mukhtar was one of the Commissioners for regulating the frontier of Montenegro, where by his policy he served to Turkey the strategic points of Vell Malon Berad, between Spitz and Podgoritz, while he made at the same time the *lede de pont* of Vell Koppert. The Montenegrins were so enraged at this last movement that a party of them fired on the young Colonel, killing another officer of the same grade at his side. His record in the Russo-Turkish war, his campaign in Armenia, is now a matter of history. He was born in 1837, and was reputed to be a natural son of the Sultan Abdul Aziz.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

THE DEPREDACTIONS IN CHIHUAHUA—THE TOWN HELD BY INSURGENTS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Nov. 28, 1879.

A despatch to the *Gulf News* from San Antonio states that a private letter, dated Chihuahua, Mexico, November 14, says:—"The town is still held by the insurgents, who are compelling the merchants to pay *protection*, the goods of the merchants being seized if they refused to pay money. The federal troops now en route to Chihuahua are expected to arrive in two weeks, but it is the general opinion that the rebels will leave before the federal troops arrive."

KELLOGG AND SPOFFORD.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE AT NEW ORLEANS—IMPORTANT QUESTION CONCERNING TELEGRAMS—A WESTERN UNION MANAGER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 28, 1879.

Robert A. Parrow, of West Feliciana, testified generally before the committee to-day that he believed Sweeney killed Judge Winter; had never heard Sweeney testify to the contrary; testified to the testimony of Housar about Blanchard and himself going to Kellogg's house with returns and working on them. This witness testified at considerable length concerning the election and registration of 1876. He stated that the reason why the registration books were taken to the Custom House was because the evidence to which both parties referred was in the office of the United States Supervisor of Registration, who was clerk of the Circuit Court and had an office in the Custom House. The witness was then examined from the record as to his testimony before the Potter committee. Substantially the same statements were elicited from him.

H. H. Wales testified. He regarded Tom Murray as a very good negro; if sitting as a judge would accept his testimony.

H. C. Brown, a discharged employee of the Internal Revenue Office, testified that Morris Marks told him some time last summer in his private office, when they were alone, that he could not take care of any of his own friends while this fight was being made on Kellogg; that he had to appoint curators to keep them from "squalling" on Kellogg.

Paul Trévigne, clearance clerk in the Custom House, testified that Milton came to him very indignantly at the rumor that he (Milton) had made an affidavit against Kellogg, and got him to write a letter to Kellogg denying the rumor; Milton signed this letter in his own name, and Kellogg, who he (Kellogg) had been requested to produce all telegrams to and from Kellogg. The witness answered that he knew last Tuesday that Kellogg had been served upon him, which said, "all telegrams to William Kellogg."

Sensor Hill then requested the witness to produce the telegrams.

Witness replied that it was impossible to do so, as all May and June business had been shipped to New York last Tuesday by the order of Superintendent Merrivether.

Sensor Hill asked if this had been done to get the despatches of Kellogg out of the country.

Witness replied that it might be so, for the policy of the company was not to expose the business of customers if it could be avoided.

"Did you not distinctly understand me to direct you to bring all telegrams to or from Kellogg?"

Witness replied that he did not understand the instructions said only "all telegrams to Kellogg."

The Chairman said he had instructed the preparation of a list of telegrams to Mr. Walker, Spofford's counsel.

Sensor Cameron said:—"Although the witness is not a lawyer he evidently has intelligence enough to know that the company's policy is to keep its customers in the dark as to the business of the company."

Chairman—I desire to say to you, Mr. Witness, that you are only a witness of the law, and have violated the spirit of the law. When we return to Washington we will place the matter before the full committee and will expect the company to produce those messages.

A. K. Lewis, notary public, testified that Jeremiah Blackstone came to his office with Seymour and others and made an affidavit charging bribery and corruption in the election of Kellogg; witness did not know why Seymour, who was a notary public, brought the business to him instead of doing it himself; knows W. J. Moore; his reputation as a politician is bad; believes he would issue fraudulent receipts for papers of his party.

Captain Anthony Sambola, who signed as a witness on the original Blackstone affidavit, corroborated Lewis' testimony.

W. J. Bole, Captain, B. Galvin and Miles Sharkey testified to the character of Tom Murray; they had known him for many years and would believe him in a court of justice; they never heard of his good character for truth and veracity discussed.

Mrs. E. B. Krupp testified that she knew Francis Garrett; was formerly his wife and had been divorced from him; his character is very bad; never heard any good of him.

At this point Senator Hill and Vance concurred in the opinion that further testimony from the witness was not admissible to impeach Garrett's testimony.

Governor Kellogg stated that he could prove by the witness that Garrett was a thief. He desired to show the character of the witnesses testifying against him.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., Nov. 28, 1879.

Henry Burke, about fifteen years old, purchased a pistol this evening. He met a boy thirteen years old, William Lannon, who admired the weapon, and exclaimed, "Isn't it bright?" Burke replied, "I'll show you that it is bright enough for you," placed a cartridge in the chamber and with the exclamation, "Now, look out for yourself!" held the weapon at Lannon's forehead and fired. Lannon fell instantly, when Burke fled. Lannon is very dangerously ill, but is not expected to die. He was placed in jail. He claims that the shooting was accidental.

THE WHALING FLEET.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS CONCERNING THE ABANDONMENT OF THE MERCURY AND HER CARGO—AN ACCIDENT TO THE VIGILANT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 28, 1879.

Despatches from San Francisco, supplementary to the one in the *Herald* on the 27th inst., have been received at New Bedford, and give some interesting details concerning the Arctic whaling ship, the *Helen* Mar.

The *Helen* Mar. brought home 1,100 barrels of oil and 1,000 pounds of bone. Captain Hickmott says that she was abandoned the bark *Mercury* on October 24, as she was caught in the ice just north of Herald Island, latitude 72 deg. 10 min. north, longitude 172 deg. west, and at the time had on board 4,200 pounds of ivory in addition to 1,000 barrels of oil and 300 pounds of bone. His wife and child were with him, and all were rescued by the *Helen* Mar. The *Mercury's* freight was estimated to be worth \$30,000; the vessel was only insured for \$10,000.

The bark *Vigilant* was seen by Captain Blandry, of the bark *Helen* Mar. on October 11, bound north, although a press despatch states that on October 24 the *Vigilant* struck some heavy ice off St. Lawrence Bay and frozen in, but that the crew were well. Captain Cogan, of the bark *Rainbow*, was in New Bedford to-day, and stated that the *Vigilant* took a season in Bristol Bay after the close of that in the Arctic, but in coming out bound for Bristol Bay the *Vigilant* struck some heavy ice off St. Lawrence Bay, which caused her to leak so that she sailed direct for San Francisco.

"ALWAYS WITH YOU."

The *Herald* has received \$15 from "E. L." for Mrs. Brealin, of No. 106 Clinton street, Hoboken.

DR. QUACKENBOS IMPROVING.

Dr. Quackenbos was considerably relieved last night and his condition was so much improved that unless a relapse should set in, the physicians said, he was in a fair way toward recovery.

A TERRIFIC STORM.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN LOUISVILLE, KY.—MAKING A GAP THROUGH THE CITY—HOUSES AND STORES DESTROYED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28, 1879.

Tornadoes are rare in this part of the country, but to-day Louisville had quite a spirited affair in this line. As thunder storms are very rare at this time of the year, people were greatly surprised this morning at six o'clock, when it began suddenly to thunder and lightning flashed vividly at brief intervals. This was followed almost immediately by a terrific wind, which struck the southern part of the city, sweeping off roofs and cutting down chimneys. The strength of the tornado can be estimated from the fact that it in some instances blew down houses, and an immense stone chimney to Cave Hill Cemetery was toppled over as if it had been a wooden fence.

Mechanics street suffered most damage, chimneys being slipped from the roofs, and swept down, and even roofs blown off. The first property badly injured were the two brick houses of Mr. G. F. Barth, the rear parts of which were unroofed, and bricks from them were blown off the top of the exposed walls.

The house of Adam S. Chatter (rented by Mike Herndon, a liquor dealer) had the roof blown off, and a storm struck it and knocked it in. Herman was buried in the debris. He was taken out after some time and examined by physicians, who think he died. His sister also came very near being killed, but luckily for her she had moved her bed the night previous to a spot in the room that was untouched.

A handsome two and a half story house, owned by Adam S. Chatter, next came in for its share of damage. The roof was taken off and the rear walls were shattered. Loss, \$500.

Further on the two story brick residence of Fred Scholtz, butcher, was badly damaged; the roof taken off and the rear wall pushed out three inches. Loss, \$400.

A house next door was damaged to the extent of \$100.

A corn crib, full of corn, belonging to Joseph Weber, was lifted up bodily and tossed down an embankment.

In German town the roof of M. F. Scholtz's grocery was torn off.

Henry Krupp's brick kiln sustained a loss of \$200, and his house was damaged to a similar amount.

A. Wellich's neat row of brick cottages on Kentucky street were damaged to the extent of \$1,000.

C. Acker's brick yard across the street was also greatly damaged—the shed torn up, the lumber broken, and the mules were scattered far and near; loss, \$1,000.

Cave Hill Cemetery sustained loss to the extent of \$2,300.

Uncompleted residences in the neighborhood belonging to W. B. Fleming was demolished; loss, \$500.

Two or three dozen houses in the vicinity were damaged so that \$10,000 will hardly repair them.

A TORNADO STRIKES GREENSBURG, IND.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1879.

A despatch from Greensburg, Ind., says a heavy rain and wind storm visited that place this morning, blowing off roofs and tearing up trees. Lightning struck several houses in the vicinity, doing more or less damage.

MUD AND RAIN.

A DISMAL DAY IN THE PUBLIC THOROUGHS—DIRTY SIDEWALKS AND DANGEROUS CROSSINGS.

"What a day compared with Thanksgiving!" was the general comment upon the weather yesterday by a disgusted community. It was bad enough for any day, but following its bright warm weather of the day before it required an additional power of depression. Those who were out late of Thanksgiving night had reason to anticipate the change. A fog so dense crawled over the city that it mottled the walks with its touch and left drops of cold perspiration upon them. The air became chilly and penetrating and the dampness could be felt under the warmest clothing. It crept in at one's collar and down one's back. The black mantle of mud that covers the streets at all times was in good part transported to the sidewalks in footprints, mudholes, and by noon a pair of snow shoes would have aided locomotion in any crowded thoroughfare. Between street and sidewalk the greatest depth of mud was a mile was irksome, not to speak of the strain required to maintain an equilibrium. Crossing Broadway was a perilous matter in footstep, mudhole, for instance, anywhere outside of the block from Bleeker to Houston (whereon is the "marble mansion" in which the Street Cleaning Bureau has its office) which is always accurately cleaned, on Broadway and the cross streets, especially downtown, in Greenwich, Washington and West streets, the greatest depth of mud was reached. The weather overhead was in strict keeping with the prophecy of Old Prob, which spoke frequently of "disturbance" and "low pressure" and of "precipitation" epithets suggestive of the average mental condition of New Yorkers, of their opinion of the day and of their opinion of the government. The sound boats were detained from three to five hours, almost without exception, and ferry travel was very much impeded during the early hours of the day. In some instances the boats stopped running for several hours. Horse car and stage travel was uncomfortable at all times, and particularly so during the afternoon, when their crowded condition made the atmosphere within musty and unwholesome. Even the "L" roads were very muddy, and the crowds were greater than on the surface roads. From every point of view a day of more miserable weather seldom visits this city.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1879. 1878.

3 A. M. 53 43 3:30 P. M. 45 58

6 A. M. 50 45 6 P. M. 46 58

9 A. M. 49 51 9 P. M. 44 59

12 M. 47 55 12 P. M. 42 58

Average temperature yesterday 53 1/2

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 47 1/2

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—1 A. M.

Indications.

For the Middle States, rising barometer, brisk to high northwesterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, partly as snow over the interior, followed by decidedly colder, partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, decidedly colder northerly winds and rain, followed by clearing weather.

For New England, falling followed by rapidly rising barometer, brisk to high northwesterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, partly as snow over the interior, succeeded by decidedly colder clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Section 3, Port Huron, Detroit, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Section 6, Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Baltimore, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London, Newport, Woods Hole, Boston, Section 8, Portland, Section 7, Eastport. Cautionary offshore signals continue at Indianapolis and Galveston.